DECEMBER 16, 1775. THE NUMBER 1271.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the Freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— SUET. in TIB. S. 28.

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Hiſtorical account of LAKE CHAMPLAIN *and the country and forts in its environs, in* CANADA.

LAKE Champlain* is ſituated between 44 d. 30 m. N. L. and 74 d. 20 m. long. weſt from London, on the ſouth ſide of the great river St. Lawrence, with which it communicates at its north end, by the river formerly called by the French Iroquois and Richelieu, but better known ſince by the name of Sorel; its ſout end receives the waters of lake George, named by the French Lac St. Sacrement.

The length of Lake Champlain from north to ſouth is upwards of 90 miles, its breadth irregular, in the wideſt part it is about 18 or 20 miles over, and it contains about 60 iſlands of various extents. The waters of this lake are very clear, and one do not find either rocks or ſhallows in it. In moſt parts it is ſo deep that one does not reach the bottom with a line of one hundred fathoms, and cloſe to the ſhore, where a chain of mountains generally runs acroſs the country, it frequently has a depth of eighty fathoms. On both ſides of the lake are high mountains, with the difference that on the eaſtern ſhore is a low piece of ground covered with a foreſt, extending between twelve and eighteen miles, after which the mountains begin: This ſpot has been laid out in ſeveral townſhips ſince the laſt peace. On the weſtern ſhore of the lake the mountains reach quite to the water ſide. In the ſtones of which the mountains that ſurround this lake are formed, one meets with a variety of petrifications; one of the moſt ſingular is the *cornua ammonis* (ſnake ſtone) ſome of which meaſure from twenty inches to two feet diameter; in ſome of the places where they are found, the water has wore off the ſtones, but has not had the ſame effect on the petrifications, which lay elevated above, and in a manner glued on the ſtones. Rock chryſtal of a fine water is found on ſome of the iſlands in this lake. Sturgeons abound in it. But the moſt remarkable is, that the lands round about the lake are the northern boundaries of that juſtly dreaded reptile, the rattle ſnake, whoſe ſpecies is univerſally ſpread over the two continents of America from the ſouthermoſt part of Brazil, up to this latitude. Further to the northward ſnakes of all kinds are not dangerous.

The French have at all times, from the beginning of their ſettlements, been very careful in ſecuring this lake and river with forts, at firſt to protect their infant colony from the incurſions of the Iroquois, and afterwards of the Engliſh their allies; eſpecially as the communication between the Engliſh colonies and Canada through this lake, is much ſhorter and leſs dangerous than that by the way of Oſwego, lake Ontario, and Cadarackuy, or by Kenebec and Chaudiere rivers.

In 1642, the French erected their firſt fort on the river Sorel, at the place where it empties itſelf into the river St. Lawrence, and named it Richelieu; and in the year 1665, the colony having received from France very conſiderable reinforcements of troops, ſettlers, &c. the General cauſed three new forts to be built on Sorel river; the firſt on the ruins of fort Richelieu, which was gone to decay, and it received its name as well as the river, from M. de Sorel, Captain in the regiment of Carignan Salieres†, lately arrived from France, who commanded there. The ſecond was named St. Louis, but was ſoon after changed for that of its commandant M. de Chambly, Captain in the ſame regiment, who purchaſed the lands whereon it ſtood; it was afterwards rebuilt with ſtone, and this fort as well as all the country round, retains to this day the name of Chambly. The laſt, or uppermoſt, was ſituated at three leagues diſtance from the ſecond, and was erected by the Colonel of the ſame regiment, M. de Salieres, which took its ſtation there; it was called St. Thereſe, it being completed on that ſaint's day: It has long ſince been deſtroyed.

On the weſt ſide of the river, and about midway from Chambly to Sorel, ſtood another fort, called L'Aſſomption, of which I find no account.

The fort at Crown Point was erected by the French about the year 1732, on a point of land on the ſouth ſide of lake Champlain, known to the Dutch ſettlers in the neighbourhood, by the name of Kruyn-Punt (Scalp-Point) and by the French, Pointe a la Chevulûre. In 1757, it conſiſted of a ſquare with four baſtions, and a high caſtle within the walls; it had no ditch, but was ſtrengthened by a redoubt, and mounted ſix and thirty ſmall cannon. The French named this fort St. Frederic, from M. Frederic de Maurepas, miniſter of the marine in France. On the 4th of Auguſt, 1759, this fort was ſurrendered to the *then* victorious Britiſh forces, commanded by General Amherſt.

To facilitate the communication between Montreal and Crown Point, which was attended with ſeveral difficulties by the old way of fort Chambly, the French, in 1748, built a wooden fort on the weſtern ſhore of the mouth of lake Champlain, about 12 miles diſtance, ſouth from the ſaid fort, and almoſt oppoſite to the place where ſtood fort St. Thereſe; it conſiſted the year after (according to Mr. Kalm) of a quadrangle, including the ſpace of one *arpent* ſquare. In each of the two ſquares which looked towards the lake, was a wooden building four ſtories high, the lower part of which was of ſtone, to the height of a fathom and a half; in theſe buildings, which were polyangular, were holes for cannon, and leſſer fire-arms. In each of the other corners towards the country, was only a little wooden houſe, two ſtories high. Theſe buildings were intended for the habitations of the ſoldiers, and for the better defence of the place; between theſe houſes were poles two fathoms and a half high, ſharpened at top, and driven into the ground cloſe to one another; lower down the palliſades were double, one row within the other. For the conveniency of the ſoldiers a broad elevated pavement, of more than two yards in height, was made in the inſide of the fort, all along the palliſades. On this pavement the ſoldiers were to ſtand and fire through the holes upon the enemy, without being expoſed to their fire. It was named St. John from the falls hard by in the river Sorel, which were known long before by the ſame name. From this place there is a carriage road of about 18 miles long, that leads to La Prairie, a place ſituated on the eaſtern ſhore of the river St. Lawrence, and oppoſite to the iſland of Montreal. It ſeems that St. John was not of any conſiderable note during the laſt war; and ſince the peace it ſerved only as an entrepoſt and landing place between Montreal and lake Champlain, until laſt ſummer it has been made a place of defence; but as it is now in poſſeſſion of General Schuyler's diviſion of the continental army, we may hope that in a ſhort time we ſhall be well informed of its preſent ſtate.

The laſt place of ſtrength the French erected before they loſt Canada, was fort Carillon, ſituated near the north eaſt end of lake George, about 16 miles ſouth of Crown Point, at a place by the Indians called Ticonderoga‡, which laſt name has prevailed over that of Carillon. The French threw up that work in 1755, while the New York forces, conſiſting of about 4000 militia, lay at lake George, employed in erecting fort William Henry. At Ticonderoga General Abercrombie was repulſed on July 8, 1758; but in the following year his ſucceſſor Amherſt, on the 28th of July, made himſelf maſter of that important paſs. It is almoſt needleſs to mention Col. Allen's late ſucceſsful expedition, in ſecuring this fort and Crown Point for the united colonies; an important event, ſtill ſo freſh in our memories.

* *This lake owes its name to the firſt European that diſcovered it; this was Samuel de Champlain, the founder of the French ſettlements in Canada. About the year 1610, having joined himſelf with a party of various tribes of the Indians, enemies of the Iroquois (the five Indian nations) with the intention to fall on them; they went for that purpoſe up the river Sorel, and entered the lake, to which M. de Champlain gave its name, which it has retained to this day.*

The Dutch ſettlers of the colony of New Netherlands, now New York, named this lake ſometimes after Corlaer Smeer, on the following occaſion: There was one Antonio van Corlaer, who reſided at Schenectady, and was an interpreter and trader of great note among the Indians, eſpecially the Iroquois. In 1665, the Chevalier de Courcelles, governor of Canada, having ſent a party of French againſt the Mohawks; through ignorance of the country, and want of ſnow ſhoes, they were almoſt periſhed, when they fell in with the place of Corlaer's reſidence, who humanely prevented their being ſacrificed to the barbarous rage of the Indians. M. de Courcelles, in return for this ſeaſonable hoſpitality, invited Corlaer to Canada; but in going thither he was unfortunately drowned in croſſing lake Champlain, at or near a bay which to this day bears his name. It is alſo in honour of this man, who was a favourite of the Indians, that the Governors of New York, in all their treaties, are addreſſed by the name of Corlaer, and it is given alſo conſtantly to Schenectady, by the French authors.

† *This regiment being afterwards diſciplined in Canada, moſt of the preſent nobleſſe of that country are deſcended from the officers of it, Gentlemen of ancient and noble families in France, who chooſing to ſettle in the country, obtained from the crown large grants of land, with titles of Lordſhips, and all their rights and privileges, many of whom are enjoyed by their poſterity to this day; among whom the houſe of the Barons de Longueuil, is one of the moſt conſiderable. It may perhaps not be amiſs to obſerve, that it is to a Gentleman of that name that the learned world is indebted for the firſt diſcovery of thoſe enormous bones of unknown quadrupeds, which have been a ſubject of aſtoniſhment and ſpeculation to the naturaliſts for ſeveral years paſt. It was in 1739, that in going down the Ohio, to join M. de Bienville, that he fell in with the place where theſe bones lay.*

‡ *It is alſo pronounced Tienonderoge, and ſignifying, in the Indian language, the tail of the lake.*

ANECDOTE.

THE late Capt. William Montagu was a commander in the navy, and brother to the Earl of Sandwich. He was remarkable for his humour, and went by the name of *Mad Montagu*. Being at Portſmouth where he commanded one of the King's ſhips, and where a Dutch man of war then lay, an accident happened to the latter by loſing her boat and all her people at Spithead, in bad weather. Word thereof being brought to Captain Montagu, and that ſeveral of the dead bodies were driven aſhore on the beach; he ſent away his cockſwain and ſeveral of his people to put the dead mens hands in their pockets. At dinner, this misfortune was the ſubject, the Dutch Captain being in company; when Captain Montagu obſerved, that "they were drowned Dutchman-like, with their hands in their pockets." It nettled Mynheer to ſuch a degree, that he threatened to call him to account. Montagu laughing at his taking offence, ſwore, "that he would be d——d if it were not ſo;" and offered to bet fifty guineas to five; which being accepted by Mynheer, all the company by agreement after dinner poſted away to the ſpot; where finding it to be as Montagu had ſaid, the Dutchman was ſo aſhamed, that he went on board his ſhip, and did not come on ſhore again, till they convinced him it was only a piece of Montagu's fun.

From a late LONDON *paper.*

To the PRINTER,

THE love of liberty is the only crime which the brave Americans have been guilty of; and is this worthy or deſerving ſuch ſevere puniſhment as the tyrannizing rulers of the earth would inflict upon thoſe people, whoſe character will ever be remembered by their poſterity, and grace the annals of hiſtory, for nobly and them, and their induſtry is unremitting: All the ten are indeed bravely ſupporting and defending their country from ſlavery, and their poſterity from bondage? Deſpotic government is ſeeking to overthrow the American colonies, to bind our fellow brethren with chains of ſlavery, and to deſtroy the moſt precious remains of civil liberty; they are not content nor ſatisfied with the ſpoils of the Eaſt, but have let looſe the devouring lion upon the Weſt alſo. Do not their actions and proceedings loudly call to Heaven for vengeance to be poured down upon their ſinful heads, who glory and take a pleaſure in ſpilling human blood? But what ſays the God of mercy and peace to this? "If ye ſmite with the ſword, ye ſhall periſh by the ſword alſo."

The appearance of the national affairs is amazingly dreadful and awful, to reflect upon popery, the grand enemy of peace, and of true vital chriſtianity, is greatly encouraged in this kingdom; and it is the general opinion of the proteſtants in this chriſtian land, that fire and faggot is preparing, and if not timely oppoſed, will be too powerful to conquer. Ariſe, my fellow countrymen, before it is too late, and reſcue your privileges and religion from the devourers jaws! Ariſe, and cruſh this mighty monſter of popery, before he gathers too much power and ſtrength in this proteſtant kingdom. Delay not, but exert yourſelves like the ſons of Briton, and drive the accurſed tribe of Papiſts, the cruel torturers of the Chriſtians, from this city, where they are ſecretly concealed waiting for an opportunity to cruſh the Proteſtants, and to fill our land once more with groſs Idolatry.

I am, Sir,

A well-wiſher to our King, Old England, and her Colonies.

Spaniſh Faith and Spaniſh Aſſurances. A true Story.

IT is ſomewhat remarkable, that when the Spaniards fitted out a great fleet in the year 1717, with an intention, as the King teſtified by a letter written by *his own hand* to the Pope, of attacking the common enemy of Chriſtendom (the Turk) then at war with the Emperor of Germany, the firſt account of this armament which reached the different courts of Europe was, that inſtead of ſailing for the Archipelago, the Dardanelles, or the iſles, they had landed 8000 land forces on the iſland of Sardinia, who were then beſieging Cagliari the capital. The whole was ſuch a breach of public faith, ſuch an outrage upon every thing, which had heretofore been held ſacred and inviolable by Princes in amity, and ſo derogatory to the laws of chriſtian nations, that the Spaniſh prime Miniſter found himſelf under the neceſſity of publiſhing a manifeſto, through the medium of a letter directed from Grimaldi, then Secretary of State for foreign affairs, to the Spaniſh Miniſtry reſiding at the ſeveral courts of Europe, diſclaiming the act in his miniſterial capacity, and throwing the whole blame on his Catholic Majeſty. Sardinia then belonged to the Emperor who was engaged in a very bloody war with the Turk. The fleet and armament was pretended to be fitted out for the aſſiſtance of the Houſe of Auſtria, but to the aſtoniſhment of mankind they were employed to make conqueſts from the very power they were ſtrongly intended to ſuccour.

Sketch of the mode of living obſerved by their Majeſties during their ſummer reſidence at their Royal Palace at KEW.

AT ſix in the morning they riſe, and enjoy the two ſucceeding hours, which they call their *own*. At eight the Prince of Wales, the Biſhop of Oſnabrug, the Princeſs Royal, and Princes William and Henry, are brought from their ſeveral houſes to Kew-houſe, to breakfaſt with their illuſtrious relations. At nine their younger children attend to liſp or ſmile their good-morrows; and, whilſt the five eldeſt are cloſely applying to their taſk, their little ones and their nurſes paſs the whole morning in Richmond gardens.

The King and Queen frequently amuſe themſelves with ſitting in the room while the children dine; and once a week, attended by the whole number, in pairs, make the delightful tour of Richmond gardens. In the afternoon the Queen works, and the King reads to her; and, whatever charms ambition or folly may conceive await ſo exalted a ſituation, it is neither on the throne, nor in the drawing-room, in the ſplendour or toys of ſovereignty, that they place their felicity; it is in ſocial and domeſtic gratifications, in breathing the free air, admiring the works of nature, taſting and encouraging the elegances of art, and in living to their own hearts. In the evening all the children again pay their duty at Kew-houſe, before they retire to bed; and the ſame order is obſerved through each returning day. The Sovereign is the father of his family; not a grievance reaches his knowledge that remains unredreſſed, nor a character of merit or ingenuity diſregarded: His private conduct therefore is as exemplary as it is amiable; and, was he only as happy in his couſellors, as his immediate predeceſſors, there would be little doubt of his equalling them in glory.

His perſonal courage cannot in the ſmalleſt degree be impeached; he exerciſes his troops himſelf, underſtands every martial manœuvre as well as any private ſentinel in his ſervice, and has the articles of war at his fingers ends. Topography is one of his favourite ſtudies; he copies every capital chart, takes the models of all the celebrated fortifications, knows the ſoundings of the chief harbours in Europe, and the ſtrong and weak ſides of moſt fortified towns. He can name every ſhip in his navy, and he keeps liſts of the commanders. As all theſe are private and ſelf-elected acquiſitions, it may be juſtly preſumed, that, if care had been taken of his education, he would have been no leſs ſkilful in the *arts of government*, than in theſe under branches of princely occupation.

The Prince of Wales and the Biſhop of Oſnaburgh bid fair, however, for excelling the generality of mankind in learning, as much as they are their ſuperiors in rank: Eight hours cloſe application to the languages and the liberal ſciences is daily enjoined

them, and their industry is unremitting. All the ten are indeed fine children, and it does not yet appear that parental partiality is known at court.

Exercise, air, and light diet, are the grand fundamentals in the King's idea of health and sprightliness; his Majesty feeds chiefly on vegetables, and drinks little wine. The Queen is what many private Gentlewomen would call whimsically abstemious; for, at a table covered with dainties, she culls the plainest and the simplest dish, and seldom eats of more than two things at a meal. Her wardrobe is changed every three months; and, while the nobility are eager to supply themselves with foreign trifles, her care is that nothing but what is English shall be provided for her wear. The tradesmens bills are regularly paid once a quarter for what comes under the childrens department, and the whole is judiciously and happily conducted.

VIRGINIA, *December* 13, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION.

A DECLARATION.

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William, the 7th day of November 1775, hath presumed, in direct violation of the constitution, and the laws of this country, to declare martial law in force, and to be executed throughout this colony, whereby our lives, our liberty, and property, are arbitrarily subjected to his power and direction; and whereas the said Lord Dunmore, assuming powers which the King himself cannot exercise, to intimidate the good people of this colony into a compliance with his arbitrary will, hath declared those who do not immediately repair to his standard, and submit in all things to a government not warranted by the constitution, to be in actual rebellion, and thereby to have incurred the penalties inflicted by the laws for such offences; and hath offered freedom to the servants and slaves of those he is pleased to term *rebels*, arming them against their masters, and destroying the peace and happiness of his Majesty's good and faithful subjects, whose property is rendered insecure, and whose lives are exposed to the dangers of a general insurrection: We, as guardians of the lives and liberty of the people our constituents, conceive it to be indispensably our duty to protect them against every species of despotism, and to endeavour to remove those fears with which they are so justly alarmed.

If it were possible the understanding of men could be so blinded thatevery gleam of reason might be lost, the *hope* his Lordship says he hath ever entertained of an accommodation between great Britain and this colony might now pass unnoticed; but truth, justice, and common sense, must ever prevail, when facts can be appealed to in their support. It is the peculiar happiness of this colony that his Lordship can be traced as the source of innumerable evils, and one of the principal causes of the misfortunes under which we now labour. A particular detail of his conduct since his arrival in this colony can be considered only as a repetition, it having been already fully published to the world by the proceedings of the General Assembly, and a former Convention; but the unremitting violence with which his Lordship endeavours to involve this country in the most dreadful calamities constantly affords new matter for the attention of the public, and will remove every imputation of ingratitude to his Lordship, or of injustice to his character. His Lordship is pleased to ascribe the unworthy part he hath taken against this colony to a necessity arising from the conduct of its inhabitants, whom he hath considered in a *rebellious* state, but who know nothing of *rebellion* except the name. Ever zealous in support of tyranny, he hath broken the bonds of society, and trampled justice under his feet. Had his Lordship been desirous of effecting an accommodation of these disputes, he hath had the most ample occasion of exerting both his interest and abilities; but that he never had in view any such salutary end most evidently appears, from the whole tenour of his conduct. The supposed design of the Canada bill having been to draw down upon us a merciless and savage enemy, the present manœuvres amongst the Roman Catholics in Ireland, and the schemes concerted with Doctor Connelly, and other vile instruments of tyranny, which have appeared by the examination of the said Connelly, justify the supposition, and most fully evince, his Lordship's inimical and cruel disposition towards us, and can best determine whether we have been wrong in preparing to resist, even by arms, that system of tyranny adopted by the Ministry and Parliament of Great Britain, of which he is become the rigid executioner in this colony. The many depredations committed also upon the inhabitants of this colony, by the tenders and other armed vessels, employed by his Lordship for such purposes, the pilfering and plundering the property of the people, and the actual seduction and seizure of their slaves, were truly alarming in their effects, and called aloud for justice and resistance. The persons of many of our peaceable brethren have been seized and dragged to confinement contrary to the principles of liberty, and the constitution of our country. Yet have we born this injurious treatment with unexampled patience, unwilling to shed the blood of our fellow subjects; who, prosecuting the measures of a British Parliament, would sacrifice our lives and property to a relentless fury, and unabating avarice. If a Governor can be authorised, even by Majesty itself, to annul the laws of the land, and introduce the most execrable systems, the law martial; if, by his single fiat he can strip us of our property, can give freedom to our servants and slaves, and arm them for our destruction; let us bid adieu to every thing valuable in life, let us at once bend our neck to the galling yoke, and hug the chains prepared for us and our latest posterity!

It is with inexpressible concern we reflect upon the distressed situation of some of our unhappy countrymen who have thought themselves too immediately within the power of *Lord Dunmore*, and have been induced thereby to remain inactive. We lament the advantage he hath taken of their situation, and at present impute their inactivity, in the cause of freedom and the constitution, not to any defection or want of zeal, but to their defenceless state; and whilst we endeavour to afford them succour, and to support their rights, we expect they will contribute every thing in their power to effect their deliverance. Yet, if any of our people, in violation of their faith plighted to this colony, and the duty they owe to society, shall be found in arms, or continue to give assistance to our enemies, we shall think ourselves justified, by the necessity we are under, in executing upon them the law of retaliation.

Impressed with a just and ardent zeal for the welfare and happiness of our countrymen, we trust they will, on their part, exert themselves in defence of our common cause, and that we shall all acquit ourselves like freemen, being compelled, by the disagreeable, but absolute necessity, of repelling *force by force*, to maintain our just rights and privileges; and we appeal to GOD, who is the sovereign disposer of all events, for the justice of our cause, trusting to his unerring wisdom to direct our councils, and give success to our ARMS.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

VIRGINIA, *December* 14, 1775.

By the REPRESENTATIVES *of the* PEOPLE *of the colony and dominion of* VIRGINIA, *assembled in* GENERAL CONVENTION.

A DECLARATION

WHEREAS Lord Dunmore, by his proclamation, dated on board the ship William off Norfolk, the 7th day of November 1775, hath offered freedom to such able-bodied slaves as are willing to join him, and take up arms, against the good people of this colony, giving thereby encouragement to a general insurrection, which may induce a necessity of inflicting the severest punishments upon those unhappy people, already deluded by his base and insidious arts; and whereas, by an act of the General Assembly now in force in this colony, it is enacted, that all Negro or other slaves, conspiring to rebel or make insurrection, shall suffer death, and be excluded all benefit of clergy: We think it proper to declare, that all slaves who have been, or shall be seduced, by his Lordship's proclamation, or other arts, to desert their master's service, and take up arms against the inhabitants of this colony, shall be liable to such punishment as shall hereafter be directed by the General Convention. And to the end that all such who have taken this unlawful and wicked step, may return in safety to their duty, and escape the punishment due to their crimes, we hereby promise pardon to them, they surrendering themselves to Col. William Woodford, or any other commander of our troops, and not appearing in arms after the publication hereof. And we do further earnestly recommend it to all humane and benevolent persons in this colony to explain and make known this our offer of mercy to those unfortunate people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, President.

HEAD QUARTERS, WILLIAMSBURG, *Nov.* 19, 1775.

General Orders.

ALL the troops being now quartered in the city, it will highly behove them to be careful and guarded in their conduct, so that all offence be avoided toward the citizens. The officers and soldiers will remember, that their profession is to defend and protect the citizens, and all others who are in the American interest. A modest respectful behaviour towards our friends, it is hoped, will characterise all our troops, and that no condition, age, or sex, will justly charge them with licentiousness or immorality.

GEORGE MUTER, Sec'ry, C. C.

WILLIAMSBURG, *December* 11, 1775.

COLONEL HENRY having been pleased to send to me, as the chief magistrate of this city, a copy of the above general orders, I do, for myself, and in the name of the citizens in general, return him our most unfeigned and sincere thanks for the care and vigilance shewn by him to keep up the most precise order and discipline among the troops now quartered here under his command, the good effects whereof we have already abundantly experienced; and do assure him, that I shall most cheerfully do every thing in my power to cultivate and keep up the utmost harmony and cordiality between the citizens and the army. To answer that good purpose, I beg leave to recommend it to the inhabitants of the city in general to behave to the gentlemen officers and soldiers with the utmost politeness, civility, and brotherly affection; remembering, that under the divine favour, our lives, liberties, and properties, are only to be secured to us, against the wicked and illegal attempts of our ministerial adversaries, by our armies.

WILLIAM PASTEUR, Mayor.

☞ *On account of the enormous expence and difficulty of procuring paper, the printers find it absolutely necessary, and it will for the future be expected, that all Gentlemen who wish to become subscribers to this gazette will pay half the subscription money upon entering their names.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

DECEMBER 14, 1775.

THE Sheriffs who are indebted to his Majesty's Revenue of Quitrents, are desired to settle with the Auditor, and pay their respective Balances into the Receiver's Office by the first Day of next January; *all such who fail to make due Payment by that Time, legal Notice will be given to obtain a Judgment next* April.

RICHARD CORBIN, D. R. G.

FALMOUTH, *December* 4, 1775.

THE Subscriber intends to leave the Colony early next Spring: As there are many Accounts yet unsettled on the Store Books, which were kept by him at this Place on Account of *William Cuninghame* and Co. Merchants in *Glasgow*, and which he gave up to Mr. *Walter Colquhoun* on the 1st of *September* 1774, he desires every Person in that Manner indebted to apply as soon as they can, and have their Balances ascertained by Bond, or otherwise, as may be required. This will prevent any Dispute that might otherwise arise with Mr. *Colquhoun* in the Collection, and is a Piece of Justice due by the Debtor for the Credit allowed.

JAMES ROBISON.

RICHMOND, *Dec.* 12, 1775.

I INTEND to leave this Colony immediately. ‖ SAMUEL CUTHBERT.

TO BE SOLD

Under a Power of Attorney from Mr. JOHN BAYLOR,

ABOUT 1000 Acres of Land in the county of *Orange*, to be laid off on the upper Part of a Tract whereon *John Hawkins* lives. The Land in general is very good, and contains a considerable Quantity of valuable low Ground. The Terms may be known by applying to Mr. *James Newman*, near the Premises, or to the Subscriber, in the County of *Caroline*. (tf)

EDMUND PENDLETON, Jun.

N. B. I am also empowered to receive and pay Mr. *Baylor*'s Debts, but I am apprehensive it will not be in my Power to do either, and therefore hope his Creditors will not be impatient or uneasy.

THIRTY SHILLINGS REWARD.

STOLEN, or STRAYED, from the Subscriber, on the 1st of *November* last, a BAY MARE 3 Years old last Spring, about 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, with a small Star in her Forehead, neither docked nor branded, trots and gallops very well. Whoever brings the said Mare to me in *Petersburg* shall have the above Reward,

‖ LAUNCELOT STONE.

THE Subscriber will sell his Houses and Lots in *Newcastle* upon reasonable Terms, and give a Year's Credit.

(tf) ROBERT CAMPBELL.

TO BE SOLD

By the Subscriber, at the Store lately occupied by Mr. TURNER, *a large Assortment of* GOODS, *consisting chiefly of the following, for* READY MONEY ONLY:

BROADCLOTHS, Shalloons, Durants, Velverets, Shags! Thread, Worsted, and Silk Patterns; Silk Lasting, Armozeens, Lstrings, Persians, Lorettoes, Maccaronies, Burdets, Tobines, Floridas, Taffetas, Bombazeens, Crapes, *India* Dimity, Lawn and Gauze Handkerchiefs and Aprons, Satin Cardinals and Bonnets, striped Gauze, Parisnet, Catgut, worked Muslin Aprons, white Thread and Blond Lace, Fans, Ribands, Necklaces, Gloves, handsome painted Table-Cloths, Castor Stands with Silver Tops, Cruets, black Walnut Coffee Chests, painted Sugar and Coffee Canisters, Window Glass, Paints, Garden Seeds, Saddlery, Brassery, Pewter, Copper, Tin, China, and Earthen Ware, *&c. &c. &c.*

WILLIAM PITT.

SUFFOLK, *Dec.* 6, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony soon, and to return in a few Months.

SAMUEL DONALDSON.

STRAYED from LILLIPUT, in JAMES CITY County, a RED HEIFER, branded on the near Buttock C, and has got a Hole through one of her Ears. Any Person finding the above Heifer, on bringing it to the Subscriber, or to the Printers, shall be rewarded for his trouble.

HENRY CHAPLIN.

Just come to Hand, and to be SOLD at this PRINTING-OFFICE,

A large and exact VIEW of the late

BATTLE at CHARLESTOWN,

Elegantly coloured, Price one Dollar.

Also an accurate MAP of

The present SEAT of CIVIL WAR,

Taken by an able Draughtsman who was on the Spot at the late Engagement. Price one Dollar.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, *Nov.* 23, 1775.

AT a Meeting of the Trustees of this Academy, held on the 10th Instant, Captain PHILIP HALCOMBE was elected Steward.——The Steward is appointed to furnish good and wholesome Diet to the Students; one Half of the Meat at least to be fresh, and one Half of the Bread to be made of the fine Flour of Wheat. And he obliges himself to furnish Servants to keep their Rooms clean and in good Order, for which Services he is to receive at the Rate of eight Pounds Currency *per Annum*; forty Shillings of this always to be paid at the Beginning of the Year, to enable him to procure good Provisions, and at a cheap Rate. The Students will be obliged to provide their own Beds, or to pay a moderate Hire for them, and to buy their own Candles, and Washing, which they may do at a small Expence. For some Years they will be permitted to take their Wood off the Land belonging to the Academy, *gratis*.—I have the Pleasure to inform the Public, that notwithstanding the principal Building of the Academy is at present so incomplete, the Steward will remove his Family thither immediately; and before the 1st of *January* he will be able, with the Assistance of a few Neighbours, who live well, and are within less than two Miles of HAMPDEN-SIDNEY, to accommodate all the young Gentlemen who may be put under my Care. I presume we shall not need the Assistance of the Neghbourhood longer than till next Summer, when the Buildings will be chiefly erected.

SAMUEL STAN. SMITH.

N. B. I have taken Care to furnish the Library with all the School Books that are necessary in the Course of Education, which the Students may make Use of at a very moderate annual Rate, and save themselves a great Expence in buying Books.

Seven Pounds Reward.

STOLEN, and carried off from Mr. *William Hardyman*'s, in *Charles City*, the 7th of *October* last, by a certain *John Gwyn*, TWO BLACK HORSES, with SADDLES and BRIDLES; one of them is the Property of Major *Peterfield Trent*, the other of the Subscriber. One of the Horses is about 14½ Hands high, without any Brand that I remember, or any White about him; has a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, droop in his Rump, about 7 Years old, paces fast, and remarkably easy; with him was a small Hunting Saddle, with a Hogskin Seat, a Saddle Cloth and Housing of blue Cloth, in a Piece, and bound round with buff-coloured Cloth, in Imitation of Lace. The other Horse, which is Mr. *Trent*'s Property, had a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, about 13 Hands high, trots and gallops, and when out of Hand very hard to catch; I am neither acquainted with his brand nor age. On him was a large Hunting Saddle, with a quilted Buckskin Seat, and a Leather Slip Cover that fitted exactly to the Saddle.——The said *John Gwyn* is by Trade a House Carpenter and Joiner, a middle sized Man, wearing his own light brown Hair, and had on a light blue Cloth Coat, with, I think, Metal Buttons; his other Articles of Dress I cannot recollect. He stutters so very remarkably, that, when attempting to speak, the Muscles of his Face, and most Parts of his Body, seem as if convulsed. I understand he worked some Time on Colonel *Fielding Lewis*'s House at *Fredericksburg*, with Mr. *Jerome* in *Williamsburg*, and lately on Mr. *Carter*'s House at *Shirley*, in *Charles City*. He also has lived with the Man with whom he served his Time, at *St. Inego*'s, in *Saint Mary*'s County, *Maryland*; it is therefore probable he may have gone that Way, and it is requested of the Gentlemen at the different Ferries on *Potowmack* to take Notice of such a Traveller. The largest black Horse was bred by, and purchased of, Capt. *John Ottoway Clarke*, in *St. Mary*'s County, *Maryland*. I will give 40*s.* for the Horses and Saddles, delivered here, and allow reasonable Expenses in bringing them, and 5*l.* on Conviction of the Villain, who I hope will be secured in some Gaol convenient to where he may be apprehended.

CHESTERFIELD. WILLIAM BLACK.

☞ Since the above Date, the small black Horse got away from *Gwyn*, somewhere about *Charles City* Courthouse, and was taken up in *Shirley* Pasture, and brought Home, together with the smallest Saddle, without any Saddle Cloth.——It has been discovered, since *Gwyn* went off, that he obtained Credit from Mr. *James Lyle*, Merchant in *Manchester*, to the Amount of above 8*l.* by Means of a forged Order in the Name of Mr. *Hardyman* of *Charles City*.

PHILDELPHIA, *Nov.* 29.

ARTICLES *of* CAPITULATION, *made and entered into between* RICHARD MONTGOMERY, *Esq; Brigadier General of the continental army, and the citizens and inhabitants of* MONTREAL, *represented by the subscribers,* JOHN PORTEOUS, PIERRE PANET, JOHN BLAKE, PIERRE MEIERE, JAMES FINLAY, SAINT GEORGE DUPREE, JAMES M'GILL, LOUIS CARIGNANT, RICHARD HUNTLEY, FRANCOIS MATHIOT, EDWARD WILLIAM GRAY, *and* PIERRE GUY, *duly elected for that purpose.*

ART. 1. THAT the citizens and inhabitants of Montreal, as well individuals as religious orders and communities, without any exceptions shall be maintained in the free poſſeſſion and enjoyment of their rights, goods, and effects, moveable and immoveable, of what nature soever they may be.

2. That the inhabitants, French and Engliſh, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

3. That trade in general, as well within the province as in the upper countries and parts beyond the ſeas, ſhall be carried on freely as heretofore, and paſſports ſhall be granted for that purpoſe.

4. That paſſports ſhall alſo be granted to thoſe who may want them, for the different parts of this province, or elſewhere, on their lawful affairs.

5. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs of Montreal, ſhall not be compelled, on any pretence whatſoever, to take up arms againſt the mother country, nor to contribute in any manner towards carrying on war againſt her.

6. That the citizens and inhabitants of the town and ſuburbs, or any other part of the country, who have taken up arms for the defence of this province, and are taken priſoners, ſhall be ſet at liberty.

7. That courts of juſtice ſhall be eſtabliſhed for the determination of property, and that the judges of the ſaid courts ſhall be elected by the people.

8. That the inhabitants of the town ſhall not be ſubjected to lodge troops.

9. That no inhabitants of the country, or ſavages, ſhall be permitted to enter the town until the commandant ſhall have taken poſſeſſion and provided for the ſecurity thereof.

MONTREAL, *November* 12, 1775.

JOHN PORTEOUS,	PIERRE PANET,
RICHARD HUNTLEY,	FRANCOIS MATHIOT,
EDWARD W. GRAY,	LOUIS CARRIGNANT,
JOHN BLAKE,	PIERRE MERIERE,
JAMES FINLAY,	ST. GEORGE DUPREE,
JAMES M'GILL,	PIERRE GUY.

I do hereby certify that the above articles were preſented to me, to which I have given the following anſwer:

THE city of Montreal having neither ammunition, artillery, troops, nor proviſions, and having it not in their power to fulfil one article of the treaty, can claim no title to a capitulation.

The continental army have a generous diſdain of every act of oppreſſion and violence: They are come for the expreſs purpoſe of giving liberty and ſecurity. The General, therefore, engages his honour to maintain, in the peaceable enjoyment of their property of every kind, the individuals and religious communities of the city of Montreal.

The inhabitants, whether Engliſh, French, or others, ſhall be maintained in the free exerciſe of their religion.

The preſent unhappy contention between Great Britain and her colonies, puts it out of his power to engage for freedom of trade to the mother country, nor can he make a general promiſe of paſſports; as far as it may conſiſt with the ſafety of the troops and the public good, he ſhall be happy to promote commerce, and for that purpoſe promiſes to grant paſſports for the upper countries when required.

The General hopes to ſee ſuch a provincial virtuous Convention aſſembled, as will enter with zeal into every meaſure that can contribute to ſet the civil and religious rights of this and her ſiſter colonies on a permanent foundation. He promiſes for himſelf, that he will not compel the inhabitants of the town to take up arms againſt the mother country, or contribute towards the expences of the preſent war.

The continental army came into this province for its protection, they therefore cannot conſider their oppoſers as taking up arms for its defence.

It is not in the General's power to engage for the return of priſoners: Motives of humanity will induce him to uſe his intereſt for their return to their families, provided it can be done without endangering the public ſafety.

Speedy meaſures ſhall be taken for the eſtabliſhing courts of juſtice, upon the moſt liberal plan, conformable to the Britiſh conſtitution.

The inhabitants ſhall not be burthened with troops, but when neceſſity requires it, of which neceſſity the General muſt be judge.

The inhabitants of the country, and ſavages, ſhall not enter the town till the guards are poſted.

To-morrow morning at nine o'clock the continental troops ſhall take poſſeſſion of the Recollect gate, the proper officers muſt attend with the keys of all public ſtores upon the Quarter Maſter General, at nine o'clock, at the Recollect gate.

This engagement is underſtood, and declared to be binding, on any future commanding officer of the continental troops that may ſucceed me in this diſtrict.

MONTREAL, *November* 12, 1775.

RICHARD MONTGOMERY,
Brigadier General of the CONTINENTAL ARMY.

Extracts of ſeveral letters brought by Capt. Robbins, *in the ſchooner Two Siſters, lately ſeized by an armed veſſel in the ſervice of the United Colonies.*

Publiſhed by order of the Congreſs.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman in CORKE *to an officer in* BOSTON, *dated Auguſt* 19, 1775.

"My imagination cannot point out the extreme uneaſineſs of your friends and relations here, at the very diſagreeable ſituation you are in: Your letter of the 7th of July laſt has been ſome conſolation, as by it find you and your family were well. God protect you is all I can ſay, and to aſſure you of our hearty wiſhes that a ſpeedy and happy reconciliation may take place. I promiſe you we are not a little alarmed here, for when all our troops are gone, the rabble here, it is dreaded, will take advantage, and commit diſorders of every kind. I ſee, from the war-office, 31 battalions are to go to you in the ſpring, each to conſiſt of 12 companies of 60 private., making 22,000 men. Shocking work it is!

"As to your private affairs, theſe bad times, I will venture to give you my opinion: Firſt take great care to what officers you give your money, as theſe Gentlemen's bills oftener prove bad than otherwiſe, and as they are more liable to death than others, at this time, you could never recover ſhould any of their bills go back *proteſted.* In the next place, as you muſt be in a money making way, and as affairs are in, at beſt, a very precarious ſituation, you ſhould make lodgments of what you can ſpare, and as faſt as you can, in London: This is what I would do, was I in your ſituation."

A liſt of the battalions enclоſed in the above letter.

"31 battalions to compoſe the American army in the Spring of 1776; each to conſiſt of 12 companies of 60 rank and file, making 22,320 men, viz. 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 10th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 22d, 23d, 26th, 27th, 28th, 35th, 37th, 38th, 40th, 42d, 43d, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 49th, 52d, 55th, 63d, 64th, 65th. The 18th and 59th to return home.

"Six battalions of Hanoverians, 3 to Gibraltar, and 3 to Minorca: 3 regiments to return home from Gibraltar and 2 from Minorca."

Extract of a letter to an officer at BOSTON *dated* YOUGHALL, *Auguſt* 20, 1775.

"I take the opportunity of a ſloop going to Boſton, to aſk you how you go on: If I had known in time of her going, I would have ſent you ſomething acceptable, as I ſuppoſe your preſent ſituation requires many things to make it tolerable. I was very happy to find you were not of the detachment to Bunker's hill: never was ſuch a ſlaughter! I ſhudder at the recollection! So many of our friends but the other day parted, ſo butchered! We are preparing to ſend you more help, five regiments to embark the beginning of September, I will ſend you ſomething or other by them. We wait with much impatience for the meeting of the Engliſh Parliament. I cannot write to you as fully as I would with, as I imagine this will undergo inſpection. If you can find time if you will write me one line now and then, be aſſured you will give very great pleaſure to a perſon who ſincerely regards you. According as I hear in your next, if you think I may venture politicks I will give them to you very fully."

Extract of a letter to an officer at Boſton, *dated* Fort Henry, *Auguſt* 25th, 1775.

"Never was I ſo much ſurpriſed to hear of the ſtand the Americans have made againſt his Majeſty's troops. I muſt own my opinion was, that if ever they came to an action it would be of no longer duration than they could take to their heels and run away; but by the accounts how much have I been miſtaken in them! And I believe moſt people that had ſerved in America were of my opinion. I am ſincerely ſorry your army being blocked up in the manner we hear you are; the diſagreeableneſs of ſuch a ſituation I have experienced, but hope it will not be of longer duration than till the arrival of the next reinforcement of troops which are now near Corke. Our papers mention an army of 22,000 men, commanded by General Sir Jeffery Amherſt, joining you in the ſpring; but I hope the command will not be taken from General Howe, for whom I have a very ſincere regard, and wiſh him ſucceſs and happineſs. Many noblemen and others have offered to raiſe regiments at their own expence in this country, but none of them I believe have been excepted of as yet. Lord Bellamont was one of them, and he has now advertiſed that the Lord Lieutenant has given him the inſpection of the recruiting parties of the 9th, 33d, and 34th, which he ſhall regularly attend to; what his ſcheme by this is I cannot conceive."

Extract of a letter to an officer in BOSTON. *dated* CORKE, *September* 8, 1775.

"People are much divided in their ſentiments about the Americans. Placemen, Penſioners, Tories, and Jacobites, with ſome ſtupid, ignorant, mercenary Whigs, are violent againſt them, but the bulk of the people of England and Ireland are ſtrongly in their intereſt. My brother ſo far retains the prejudices of his late profeſſion as to be a great enemy to them; but I own I am of the number of thoſe who think they are hardly uſed, and wiſh they may retain their liberties. I entirely coincide with General Lee; and cannot help thinking that the declaration of the Continental Congreſs and their addreſs to the people of England muſt convince every one who has the leaſt particle of judgment or attention, of the juſtice of their cauſe. It is the general opinion (and General Burgoyne's letter to General Lee ſeems to countenance it) that had the Miniſters certainly foreſeen the unanimity and firmneſs of the Americans, they would hardly have ventured on the ſteps they have taken. How this unnatural combuſtion will end, the Lord only knows: But one thing I know; that I wiſh you and my other friends were removed from a ſervice, at once ſo diſgraceful and ſo dangerous. Never did the recruiting parties meet with ſuch ill ſucceſs in every part of this kingdom as at preſent; ſo invincible is the diſlike of all ranks of people to the American ſervice. The inhabitants of Bandon, Youghall, Birr, and other towns, have entered into a reſolution not to ſuffer any among them to enliſt for the purpoſe of enſlaving their American brethren. There have been no leſs than five parties at once in Charleville, and after ſtunning the town, God knows how long, with their fifes and drums, they were able to pick up only one recruit, who was under Mr. Robert's influence. Though the principal Romaniſts in Corke and Limerick have formed aſſociations, and offered bounties to ſuch recruits as ſhall liſt on this occaſion, yet have they very little ſucceſs; for though the heads of that communion are in the intereſt of Government, the lower claſs, who have not ſagacity enough to make proper diſtinctions, are, to a man, attached to the Americans, and ſay plainly, the Iriſh ought to follow their example. Even Lord Kenmare, who on this occaſion took the lead, had his recruiting party ſeverely beat in Tralee, and their drum broke to pieces. The renowned Capt. Harlequin, whoſe ſucceſs in this town laſt war has encouraged him to renew his antic tricks here now, finds himſelf, with all his buffoonery, ſadly diſappointed, and ſeveral of thoſe he had trepanned have already deſerted.

"Many of the draughts that are come here to fill up the regiments ordered abroad, ſwear they will never draw a trigger againſt the Americans; among whom they have all relations. And moſt of the Engliſh and Iriſh ſoldiers that left this laſt April and May expreſſed ſo much repugnance to the ſervice they were ordered on, that I am fully perſuaded, if your army was not ſhut up in Boſton, it muſt ſuffer exceedingly by deſertion.

"But though I write thus freely, I would have you very guarded, for all the letters from your ſide are opened; and yet, there are many letters in this town which gave a moſt tragical account of your preſent ſituation. The carnage on Bunker's hill is to every humane breaſt ſhocking beyond expreſſion."

☞ *The remainder of the letters in our next.*

Extract of a letter from George Town *(Maryland) November* 26, 1775.

"Agreeable to what I wrote you by ———, I ſet out on Tueſday morning laſt for Frederick Town, and when within 8 or 9 miles of that place, had the pleaſure to hear that Major Connolly, with three companions, were taken about five miles above Hagar's Town, on their way to Fort Pitt. Connolly has been this ſummer at Boſton, where he preſented a plan of operation for the next ſpring, to General Gage, which met the General's approbation, and he was now on his way to put it in execution. He is made Lieutenant Colonel Commandant, was to proceed to Fort Detroit, where Capt. Lord. who is now at the Illinois with two companies of the Royal Iriſh, was to meet him with the field-pieces and ſtores that are there. Connolly was to raiſe a regiment, as many Indians and partizans as he could; to enable him to do this, he had power to engage every perſon that entered into the ſervice 300 acres of land when the troubles were over, and whatever other pecuniary rewards he might think proper; was to appoint and commiſſion all the officers under him, which commiſſions were to be confirmed by Dunmore.

"With this force he was to deſtroy Fort Pitt and Fort Fincaſtle, if the Americans ſhould make any reſiſtance, and meet Dunmore by the 20th of April next at Alexandria, where he (Dunmore) was to land an army under the cannon of the ſhips of war. Connolly's companions were, one Cameron, who is now a Lieutenant, with promiſe of promotion, one Dr. Smith, who ſays he was to be ſurgeon of Connolly's regiment; the other was Connolly's ſervant.

"They were brought into Frederick Town on Wedneſday morning, and on Thurſday examined before the committee. On ſearching their portmanteaus a copy of Connelly's plan was found. Thus you ſee a part of the diabolical ſcheme defeated, but make no doubt Dunmore will land an army at Alexendria in the ſpring; but as their ſcheme has providentially come to light, hope ſuch preparations will be made as will enable us to give him the reception he merits." [*He will be received in the manner the Spaniards were at Algiers.*]

When General Gage firſt landed with his troops in Boſton, the laſt year, he practiſed the ſame arts in the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay which Lord Dunmore has been practiſing in Virginia; employing his underſtrappers to prevail upon ſimple people to ſign aſſociations, and "*abjure the authority of Congreſſes*;" but moſt of them ſoon ſaw their error, and retracted, the reſt fled to the General for protection from the juſt wrath of their countrymen.—The body of the people at length finding Gage an incorrigible enemy, declared his ſeat vacant, and have ſince taken the government into their own hands.——O ſiſter Virginia, go thou and do likewiſe!

WILLIAMSBURG, *Dec.* 16.

LAST Tueſday a veſſel from the Weſt Indies, for Norfolk, was made a prize of by a party of our troops, and carried into Hampton. Her cargo (which was intended for the uſe of our enemies) conſiſted of 2700 dollars, a large quantity of ſugar, and ſeveral hogſheads of rum.

"GREAT BRIDGE, *near* NORFOLK, *Dec.* 9.

"The enemy were reinforced about 3 o'clock this morning with (as they tell me) every ſoldier of the 14th regiment, at Norfolk, amounting to 200, commanded by Capt. Leſlie; and this morning, after reveille beating, croſſed the bridge, by laying down ſome plank, and made an attack to force our breaſt-work (the priſoners ſay the whole number amounted to 500, with volunteers and blacks) with two pieces of cannon, but none marched up but his Majeſty's ſoldiers, who behaved like Engliſhmen. We have found of their dead Capt. Fordyce and 12 privates, and have Lieutenant Battit, who is wounded in the leg, and 17 privates priſoners, all wounded. They carried their cannon back under cover of the guns of the fort, and a number of their dead. I ſhould ſuppoſe (to ſpeak within compaſs) their loſs muſt be upwards of 50. Some powder and cartridges were taken. I ſent an officer to inform them if they would not fire upon our people they ſhould collect the dead and wounded. This they agreed to, and there has been no firing ſince. We are now under arms, expecting another attack. There is but one man of ours hurt, and he is wounded in the hand. The priſoners inform that Lord Dunmore has got a reinforcement of highlanders; they, I expect, will be up next."

Extract of a letter from Col. WOODFORD *to* EDMUND PENDLETON, *Eſq; Preſident of the Convention.*

"GREAT BRIDGE, *December* 10, 1775.

"I muſt apologize for the hurry in which I wrote you yeſterday, ſince which nothing of moment has happened but the abandoning of the fort by the enemy. We have taken poſſeſſion of it this morning, and found therein the ſtores mentioned in the encloſed liſt, to wit, 7 guns, 4 of them ſorry, 1 bayonet, 29 ſpades, 2 ſhovels, 6 cannon, a few ſhot, ſome bedding, a part of a hogſhead of rum, 2 or more barrels, the contents unknown, but ſuppoſed to be rum, 2 barrels of bread, about 20 quarters of beef, half a box of candles, 4 or 5 dozen of quart bottles, 4 or 5 iron pots, a few axes and old lumber; the ſpikes, I find, cannot be got out of the cannon without drilling.

"From the vaſt effuſion of blood on the bridge, and in the fort, from the accounts of the ſentries, who ſaw many bodies carried out of the fort to be interred, and other circumſtances, I conceive their loſs to be much greater than I thought it yeſterday, and the victory to be complete. I have received no late information from Norfolk or Princeſs Anne, nor yet fixed on a plan of improving this advantage. I have deſpatched ſcouting parties, and from their intelligence ſhall regulate my future operations.

"Enclоſed is an inventory of the arms, &c. taken yeſterday, to wit, 2 ſilver mounted fuzees with bayonets, 1 ſteel do. without bayonet, 24 well fixed muſkets with bayonets, 6 muſkets without bayonets, 28 cartouch boxes and pouches; 3 ſilver mounted cartouch boxes, 2 cannon do. 26 bayonet belts, 27 caps, 2 hats, 2 barrel with powder and cartridges, 1 ſilk handkerchief with linen in it, 2 watches, caſh 12s. 6d. 1 pair of gloves, 4 ſtocks and buckles, 1 pair of ſilver ſhoebuckles, 3 pair of ſilver kneebuckles, 2 ſnuff boxes, 10 knives, 1 barrel with ball and oakum, 12 coats, 12 waiſtcoats, 11 pair of ſhoes, 12 pair of garters, 1 pair of breeches, 1 ſhirt, 1 pair of ſtockings, a parcel of old kneebuckles, a parcel of old buttons, and 1 black handkerchief.

"The arms I ſhall retain for the uſe of the army; the other articles I ſhall diſpoſe of at vendue, and apply the money ariſing from the ſale in ſuch manner as the Convention ſhall be pleaſed to direct.

"Lieutenant Battit, having an inclination to inform the King's troops of the humane treatment he has met with here, I deſpatched Enſign Hoomes with a flag of truce, who returned with the enclоſed anſwer from the commander of the fort, viz.

"*Captain Leſlie preſents his compliments to Mr. Battit, and returns Colonel Woodford his ſincere thanks for his kind treatment of the priſoners. He is happy Mr. Battit's wound is ſo ſlight, but is extremely ſorry for the loſs of poor Fordyce.*"

"The unfortunate Capt. Fordyce was a Captain of the grenadiers, of the 14th regiment; moſt of the ſoldiers were grenadiers of that regiment. As the Captain was a gallant and brave officer, I promiſed to inter him with all the military honours due to his great merit, which I hope will meet with the approbation of the Hon. Convention.

"About 250 Carolina men are arrived under the command of Col. Vail; they are compoſed of regulars, minute-men, militia, and volunteers, and have brought with them 6 cannon. I have received no certain account of Col. Howe, where he is, what number of forces he commands, how armed and provided, or when or where he intends to join me.

"I ſhall pay a due regard to the reinforcements you mention, and the eſtabliſhment of the poſts. I am juſt informed by Lieut. Battit that a ſervant of Major Marſhall, who was in the party with Colonel Scott, and deſerted, informed Lord Dunmore that not more than 300 ſhirtmen were here: That imprudent man caught at the bait, and deſpatched Capt. Leſlie with all the regulars, who arrived at the fort about 4 in the morning.

"I have enclоſed the Honourable the Convention a general return of the forces under my command, alſo a liſt of ſick and wounded. It is my wiſh to have orders for what is to be done with the wounded priſoners, when able to travel. I recollect nothing more to add at preſent, than that I am, with great reſpect, your moſt obedient ſervant."

The defeat of the Britiſh regulars at the Great Bridge, laſt Saturday, ſtruck the enemy into ſuch dreadful conſternation and terror, that after abandoning their fort, they thought it moſt prudent to retire from Norfolk, and take refuge on board the ſhips. It is imagined our troops will take poſſeſſion of that place without oppoſition, and hoped that they will ſoon be able to drive the pirates from the harbour. —— It is reported, that Lord Dunmore has requeſted an exchange of priſoners, and that the King's ſoldiers killed and wounded in the battle amounted to 102, 11 only of the grenadiers having eſcaped

CARTER BRAXTON, Eſq; is appointed, by the Hon. Convention, a Delegate to the Congreſs in room of the late Hon. Peyton Randolph, Eſquire.

POETS CORNER.

WHOM should we fear, since God to us
Is saving health and light?
Since strongly he our cause supports,
What can our souls affright?
With fierce intent our flesh to tear,
When foes beset us round,
They stumbled, and their lofty crests
Were made to kiss the ground.
Through God, our hearts undaunted dare
With num'rous armies cope;
Through him in doubtful straits of war,
For victory we hope.
Against all those that strive with us,
God will assert our right;
And when they war unjustly wage,
He will our battles fight.
They shall with shame be cover'd all,
Who our destruction sought,
And tyrants who oppress us for
Be to confusion brought.
Then shall they fly, dispers'd like chaff
Before the driving wind;
God's vengeful Ministers of wrath
Shall follow close behind.
And when, through dark and slipp'ry ways,
They strive his rage to shun,
His vengeful Ministers of wrath
Shall goad them as they run.
Since unprovok'd by any wrong,
They try'd their treach'rous snare
And privily to work our fall,
They did a pit prepare:
Surpris'd by mischief unforeseen,
By their own arts betray'd,
Their feet will fall into the net,
Which they for us have laid:
While our glad souls shall God's great name
For this deliverance bless,
And by his saving health secur'd,
Our grateful joy express.

THIS BOOK BELONGS To the STATE LIBRARY, OF VIRGINIA

THE Business lately under the Management of Mr. *Archibald Cuninson*, deceased, on Account of *Buchanans, Hastie*, and Company, Merchants, in *Glasgow*, we have put into the Hands of Mr. *Robert M'Kittrick*, who will reside at *Halifax* Town for the Purpose of settling and collecting the Debts due their *Milner*'s Store in *Virginia*, and their *Halifax Deep Creek, Windsor*, and *Orange* Stores, in Carolina. All Persons indebted to the Company for Transactions with Mr. *Cuninson*, or for Dealings at any of the said Stores, and have it not in their Power to pay off their Accounts, are requested to make Settlements as speedily as possible. Whoever has any Demands against the Company for Transactions with Mr. *Cuninson*, will please to make them known to Mr. *M'Kittrick*, who will pay them.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN & ANDREW MAC KENZIE,
Attornies for *Buchanans, Hastie*, and Company,
a Merchants, in *Glasgow*.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots lying on the main Street in the Town of *Fredericksburg*, on which is a large Dwelling-House, and all other necessary Houses for a Family; also a large new Granary. Long Credit may be had, if required, on giving Bond and approved Security to the Subscriber, living in *Orange* County.

JAMES ROBB.

MANCHESTER, DEC. 4, 1775

I intend to leave the Colony

immediately, for a few Months.

WILLIAM THOMSON.

FREDERICKSBURG, *December* 5, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the Colony early next Spring, and therefore earnestly request those who have had Dealings with me, and whose Accounts are still unclosed, to come and settle them. Mr. JAMES FREELAND will transact Business for me till I return.

HENRY MITCHELL.

PORT ROYAL, *Nov.* 25, 1775.

THE Subscriber has had two HORSES stolen from him since last Summer, one a BRIGHT BAY, with a Star in his Forehead; he is about 13 Years old, was shod before, and trots very well. It was thought he was stolen by one *John Ware*, who at that Time went Home to *Amherst* County, in his Way to *Carolina*. The other is a DAKK BAY, with a Blaze in his Face; he was shod before, and branded A S, paces a little, and trots well. This last was stolen out of my Stable in Port Royal. I will give twenty dollars to any Person who delivers both to me, or ten Dollars for each. 2 ROBERT GILCHRIST.

FOR SALE,

On APPAMATTOX *River, near* PETERSBURG,

THE Plantation whereon I now live, in a pleasant and agreeable Situation; the Land as good, or the best in the Neighbourhood, and the Improvements on it are, a Brick House 40 by 20 Feet, with Kitchen, Quarters, Stable, Barns, and all other convenient Outhouses, Orchards, *&c.*—Also a well improved LOT in the Town of *Blandford*, where an Ordinary has been kept for several Years past, that has never rented for less then 25*l.* a Year. I think it needless to mention the Improvements, particularly as the Price it has rented for will shew that they are good, and a great Plenty of them, and as good water on the Lot as any in the Colony. The Terms may be known by applying to the Subscriber, on the Premises.

JOHN BUTLER.

COMMITTED to the Gaol of *Chesterfield* County, a short well made Negro Man, who says his Name is PUNCH, that he belongs to *Thomas Norman* of *Granville* County, in the Province of *North Carolina*; his Clothing is a blue great Coat, much to Pieces, two Pair of Osnabrug Trousers, a Country Cloth Waistcoat, and a Shirt. The Owner is desired to prove his Property, pay Charges, and take him away.

JAMES BALL. Gaoler.

To be LET to the highest Bidder, at Nansemond Courthouse, for the ensuing Year, on Monday the 18th Instant (December)

THE well accustomed TAVERN in the Town of *Suffolk*, which for many years past was kept by *Samuel Swann*, deceased. The many Conveniencies belonging to this House are too well known to require a particular Description; and therefore it is sufficient to say, they are equalled by very few, and excelled by none in the Colony. Bond and Security will be required.

JOHN SWANN, Executor.

TAKEN up, in *Orange*, a BRIGHT BAY MARE about 4 Years old, about 13¼ Hands high, has a few white Hairs in her Forehead, some white Hairs on her off hind Foot, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock F C or P C. Posted, and appraised to TEN POUNDS.

‖ LAWRENCE TALIAFERRO.

TAKEN up, in *Hanover*, a WHITE BOAR HOG, with both Ears cropped, has two Slits in the right Ear, and one Slit in the left Ear, and an Underkeel in both Ears. Posted, and appraised to SEVENTEEN SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE.

2‖ JOHN BLACKWELL.

TAKEN up, on *Katawba* Creek, *Halifax* County, a brindled and white pied Steer, about 4 Years old, marked with two smooth Crops and a large Underkeel in each Ear. Posted, and appraised to 40*s.* (‖) THOMAS SPRAGGENS.

SONG BOOKS and SCHOOL BOOKS For SALE at this OFFICE:

SONG BOOKS.

The Masque, a new Collection of the best English, Scotch, and Irish Songs, Catches, Duets, and Cantatas.
The London Songster, or polite Musical Companion, to which are added a genteel collection of the various Toasts, Sentiments, and *Hob Nobs* now in Fashion.
The Robin, or Ladies polite Songster,
Allan Ramsay's collection of Scotch Songs.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

Cicero, Horace, Ovid's Epistles and Metamorphoses, Salust, and Terence in Usum Delphini. Castellio's Bible, 4 V. Clarke's Justin, Salust, and Nepos; Cole's, Young's and Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionaries, Dunlap's Greek Grammar, Bailey's Exercises Latin and English, Entick's Latin and English Dictionary, Mair's Tyro's Dictionary, Rudiman's Greek Testament, Holm's Greek, and Latin ditto. Gradus ad Parnassum.—Clarke's Introduction to the making Latin, Clarke's Erasmus, and Florus, Mair's Introduction, Salust and Vocabulary, Esop's Greek and Latin Fables, Ruddiman's Latin Grammar, and Rudiments. Willimott's Examples, Cicero's offices, Grammatical Exercises, Lilly's and Ward's Latin Grammar, Beza's Latin Testament, London Vocabulary.

TO BE SOLD

At PUBLIC AUCTION, *pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Mr.* JOHN TODD BICKERTON, *deceased, at* HANOVER *Courthouse, the first* Thursday *in* January *next, being Court Day,*

ONE Thousand eight Hundred and forty six Acres of LAND lying on *Falling* River, in the County of *Bedford*; also eight *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of 4 Men, 3 Women, and 1 Child, all young, and very likely.—Twelve Months Credit will be allowed, the Purchasers giving Bond, with approved Security, to The EXECUTORS.

☞ Mrs. *Martha Bickerton* claims her Dower in said Land.

Thirty Pounds Reward.

BUTE *County*, NORTH CAROLINA, 1775.

RUN away, about the 20th of *March* last, from *William Tabb*, a Slave named CHARLES, of the *Indian* Breed, about 23 Years of Age, with straight black Hair, light Complexion, and had on a blue Duffil Jacket, *&c.* He was branded by his late Master *(Robert Temple)* with the Letters R and T, one on each Cheek, and was raised in *Prince George* County, *Virginia*, which Road it is imagined he has taken, or down towards *Edenton*, or may be lurking about *Halifax*, in this Province.—Also strayed from Mr. *Henry Merritt*'s, in *Brunswick* County, *Virginia*, about the last of *April*, a small CHESNUT SORREL MARE, branded on the Shoulder and Buttock, but the Brand forgot; she has a flaxen Tail and Mane, both very thin, was docked very short, had a Switch Tail, some White in her Face, and one or two white Feet.—Run away likewise, from *Robert Goodloe*, the 13th of *September* last, a likely Mulatto Man Slave named SAM, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 21 Years old, well made, wears his own Hair, much curled; he had on a fine white Broadcloth Coat, which has been turned, a lapelled green Sagathy Waistcoat laced behind, with Breeches of the same, an old Beaver Hat, Thread Stockings, and Country shoes. He stole from me a likely black MARE, 6 Years old, 4 Feet 6 or 7 Inches high, well made, and branded on the near Buttock R G; also a new Country made Bridle and new *Scots* Saddle, with a checked Swanskin Saddle-Cloth.—Whoever will secure the Slave CHARLES in any of his Majesty's gaols, so that his Master may get him again, shall have 5*l.* Reward, or 8*l.* if brought home; 40*s.* will be given upon Delivery of the Mare: And whoever brings the Mulatto named SAM, *&c.* to the Owner, if taken within this Province, shall have 10*l.* if in *South Carolina* 15*l.* if in *Georgia* 20*l.* or Half the Reward if secured so that he may be had again; he is outlawed, and 10*l.* will be given for his Head.—All Persons are forewarned from harbouring or employing the above Slaves.

WILLIAM TABB.
ROBERT GOODLOE.

RUN away from the Subscriber, the first of *June* last, a likely *Virginia* born Slave named SIMON, about 25 Years old, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, has remarkable large Feet, a Scar near his Chin, and has lost the End of his Finger on his left Hand. He has been seen lurking about Mr. *William Robins*'s, in *Robins's Neck*, *Gloucester* County, and it is thought he is now there, supported and harboured by said *Robins*'s Negroes, who are his Relations. Whoever will apprehend the aforesaid Slave, and deliver him to me, in *James City* County, shall have 3*l.* Reward, and all reasonable Charges, paid by

tf JOHN STRINGER.

CAROLINE, *November* 14, 1775.

WHEREAS a Certain *William* and *James Sutton*, of this County, have, by the Assistance of a Negro Fellow who worked some Time with me, made a Number of Spinning-Wheels, the Work of which is very bad, and have ravelled about the Country, calling themselves my Sons, and selling the same in my Name; this is to acquaint the Public that the said Wheels are not of my Make, and that in future I will sell none but what is branded with the Initials of my Name, I D. I also forewarn the said *Suttons*, and every other Person, from selling any Spinning-Wheels in my Name, at their Peril.

JOSEPH DEJARNATT, Senior.

TO BE HIRED

For the ensuing Year, at KING WILLIAM *Courthouse, on* Friday *the* 29*th Instant* (DECEMBER) *if fair, otherwise next fair Day,*

ABOUT fifty likely *Virginia* born NEGROES, consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, several of which are good House Servants, being Part of the Trust Estate of Col. *Philip Johnson*. Bond and Security will be required, to carry Interest from the Date if not punctually discharged.

All Persons who hired the above Negroes last Year are desired to return them at the Place and Day above-mentioned, properly clothed; and as the Bonds for their Hire will carry Interest from the Date if not immediately discharged, it is expected all possible Payments will be made, in Order to prevent that Inconvenience. Those in Arrears for old Hire will be pleased to pay their respective Balances as soon as possible, to

4 JOHN WATKINS, for the Trustees.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Virginia ALMANACK

FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY SIX:
CONTAINING

THE Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses; the Sun and Moon's Rising and Setting; the Rising, Setting, and Southing of the Heavenly Bodies; true Places and Aspects of the Planets, Weather, *&c.* calculated according to Art, and referred to the Horizon of 38 Degrees N. L. and a Meridian of five Hours West from the City of *London*: Fitting VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, NORTH CAROLINA, *&c.* *By the ingenious Mr.* DAVID RITTENHOUSE *of* Philadelphia.

WHEREIN ARE ALSO CONTAINED,

A Table of Court Days—a List of the Council and House of Burgesses of *Virginia*—List of Parishes, and the Ministers in them—The Governors and Visiters of *William & Mary* College—List of his Majesty's Land Forces, and of the Royal Navy, distinguishing the Regiments that are abroad, and the Ships on the *American* Station—Manner of collecting SALTPETRE, and making of GUNPOWDER, *&c. &c.*—With a Variety of other Matter, both instructive and entertaining.

ADJOINING the House of JAMES FRENCH, in the new Town of *Petersburg*, is carried on by the Subscribers a Manufactory of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, also Women's Leather, Cloth, Callimanco, Silk, and Satin Shoes; all of which are made after the newest Fashion, and equal in Goodness and Workmanship to any imported from *London*, many of the Hands having worked with *Didsbury* and other capital Tradesmen in that Branch. As we purpose continuing and carrying on this Business to a considerable Extent, we shall endeavour to do the Work well, and at a moderate Price; but no Credit will be allowed by (6) JOHN BLANEY, & Co.

DINWIDDIE, *September* 1, 1775.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable Terms, several Tracts of valuable PATENTED LAND, some of which have Plantations with considerable Improvements thereon; also several Surveys and Entries of LAND, all lying in the Counties of *Halifax, Charlotte*, and *Bedford*. Any Person inclinable to purchase may see the Land, and know the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joseph Medley* in *Halifax*, or to Mr. *Thomas Paulett* or *William Harvey*, Junior, of *Charlotte*. Good Titles will be made the Puchasers by Mr. *Alexander Shaw* of this County, who is properly authorised to act for me during my Absence from this Colony, for a few Months.

(tf) NATHANIEL MANSON.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Williamsburg*, the 16th Instant *(July)* two Servant Men, *viz.* JOHN STAUNTON, an *Englishman*, very talkative, by Trade a Wheelwright, pitted with the Smallpox, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high, with short dark Hair; had on, when he went away, a brown Cloth Coat and Jacket, and striped and Check Trousers. —ANDREW M'GILL, a *Scotchman*, by Trade a Blacksmith, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, wears short dark Hair, of a swarthy Complexion; had on a dark blue Cloth Coat and Jacket, Leather Breeches, and striped and Check Trousers.—I imagine they will endeavour to pass for Sailors, as from the ships of war. I have heard that they were seen going towards *North Carolina*, and will give 5*l.* for each if secured in any Gaol.

tf JOHN SHIPHARD.

YORK Town, *September* 19, 1775.

RUN away from Col. *Philip Rootes*, of *King* and *Queen*, a Negro Man named HARRY, who was some Years ago mortgaged to the Hon. *William Nelson*. It is with good Reason suspected that he is lurking about *West Point*, and that he is harboured by some of Col. *Thomas Moore*'s Negroes. Whoever secures and delivers the said Negro, either to Col. *Rootes* or to one of us, shall receive 40*s.* Reward.

tf THE EXECUTORS.

ALEXANDRIA, *June* 5, 1775.

EIGHT POUNDS REWARD.

RUN away from the Subscriber, two indented Servants named ROBERT SHAW and ANDREW INGLES, both Natives of *Scotland*, and Bakers by Trade. Each of them had on a Bearskin Jacket lined with Plaid, Osnabrug Trousers, old Shoes, and Half worn Castor Hats. Their Bundles consist, as it is supposed, of two Match Coat Blankets, two Pair of Leather Breeches, two Osnabrug Shirts, two Check Shirts, and two red Jackets. *Shaw* is about 5 Feet 10 Inches high, has a swarthy Complexion, dark short frizled Hair, a long Scar on his right Arm, appears bold, and talks much. *Ingles* is about 5 Feet 5 Inches high, has short straight Hair, swarthy and long featured, has a Scab over his right Eye, his right Leg is sore, he is fond of Liquor, and talks more in his Country Dialect than *Shaw*.—THOMAS WALSOM, a Convict, about 27 Years of Age, a Barber by Trade, about 5 Feet 6 Inches high, has a Laddish down Look, brown straight Hair, a little knock-kneed, and a leering Look; had on, and took with him, two white Linen Shirts, an old Drab coloured Cloth Coat, one red and one striped Holland Jacket, one Pair of new Drilling Breeches, one Pair of old Buff coloured Stocking Breeches, one Pair of white and one Pair of white and blue spotted Stockings, a new Felt Hat bound with black Ferreting, has a black Silk Handkerchief, and some other Things which cannot be described.—WILLIAM LEE, by Trade a Cooper, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high, marked with the Smallpox, has a remarkable large Nose, speaks thick, and is impudent; he took with him a yellow Bull-Dog, with cropped Ears, one Side of his Face white, has a Glass Eye, and white Breast and Neck, is very fond of going into the Water, and answers to the Name of *Turk*. The said *Lee* had a Variety of Clothes, which cannot well be described. Whoever takes up, and secures the said Servants, shall have the above Reward, or 40*s.* for each, paid by

JAMES KIRK.
(tf—‖3*s.*) ROBERT ADAM.
GEORGE PURVIS.